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Jc511 U.S. PTO

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application	)	<u>PATENT APPLICATION</u>
Inventor(s): Sanjeev Dharap	)	
SC/Serial No.: Unknown	)	<u>Customer No.: 23910</u>
Filed: Herewith	)	
Title: DATA LIST TRANSMUTATION AND INPUT MAPPING	)	

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Matthew A. Mahling (Signature)  
Matthew A. Mahling  
Signature Date: August 31, 2000

**PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT TRANSMITTAL LETTER**  
**UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.53(c)**

Box Provisional Patent Application  
Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT under 37 C.F.R. §1.53(c).

**INVENTOR(s)/APPLICANT(s):**

NAME	RESIDENCE (City and Either State or Foreign Country)
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<u>Dharap, Sanjeev Y.</u>	<u>Fremont, California</u>
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**TITLE OF THE INVENTION (280 characters max):**

DATA LIST TRANSMUTATION AND INPUT MAPPING

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**ENCLOSED APPLICATION PARTS (check all that apply):**

X Specification *Number of pages:* 22             Small Entity Statement  
X Drawings      *Number of sheets:* 2             Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

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Respectfully submitted,

Date: Aug 31, 2000

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DATA LIST TRANSMUTATION AND INPUT MAPPING

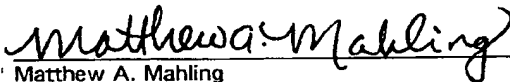
INVENTOR

Sanjeev Dharap

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Matthew A. Mahling

Signature Date: August 31, 2000

## DATA LIST TRANSMUTATION AND INPUT MAPPING

INVENTOR:

Sanjeev Dharap

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### Field of the Invention

5 The invention relates to the facilitation of the transfer of information over limited bandwidth networks, particularly wireless networks, and specifically to the transfer and presentation of information formatted for display on wireless Internet devices.

#### Description of the Related Art

10 Currently, a number of different technologies seek to provide the benefits of the Internet, and the World Wide Web in particular, to users any time and anywhere they desire it through wireless technologies. However, both the wireless devices used to access the Internet and the networks which carry information to those devices have limitations.

15 Wireless devices are significantly smaller and less powerful than desktop or laptop devices which provide more conventional access to the World Wide Web via a web browser. The wireless networks which connect these devices to the Internet do not have the same bandwidth as

land-based "wire line" systems, and provide this limited bandwidth at a higher cost, more limited availability and lower quality of service when compared with land-based systems.

One wireless application solution which is gaining popularity is wireless application protocol (WAP). WAP is a standard for bringing together wireless telephones and Internet content services regardless of the wireless network architecture or device type. WAP is designed to work with any type of underlying wireless network architecture, thereby freeing the provider to concentrate on the wireless application itself. As shown in Figure 1, the WAP model presupposes a user agent 10, such as a cellular telephone or personal digital assistant (PDA), which is equipped with a micro browser. The WAP client 10 communicates directly with a server on the Internet 25 via a WAP gateway 20 as shown in Figure 1. The WAP gateway server sits between a wireless carrier's network 15 on one side and the public Internet 25 on the other. (This configuration need not be limited to the public Internet, but may include private Intranets, so that gateways can be located within the carrier or corporate firewalls or both.) The WAP server 20 handles the interface between the two sets of network protocols, wireless WAP and wireline TCP/IP. The WAP gateway server decodes and decompresses wireless terminal requests and sends it on to the appropriate web server as an ordinary HTTP request.

Certain wireless carriers have already implemented WAP gateways. If a standard HTML document is served in response to an HTTP request

from a PDA 10, the WAP gateway server implements content translation before the request can be relayed back to the WAP client 10. The WAP gateway 20 also imposes data quantity limits on client responses. The gateway limitation means that for each given transaction, only a limited number of bytes may pass through the gateway. This so-called "gateway limit" defines the actual amount of data which may be returned in response to an HTTP request.

Generally, the WAP gateways impose some form of data limitation on the amount of data which is transmitted to the client 10. In one case, the gateway limitation is at or about 1.5 Kbytes (or about 1492 bytes). Hence, this presents an additional problem to content providers to design pages and applications which can provide useful content and information to a WAP client 10.

In addition to bandwidth limitations, device limitations present issues to content providers. The small screens of wireless devices mean display area is at a premium. In particular, the available display area of a wireless phone is limited to 4 - 10 lines, making the display of large amounts of data difficult. One technique used to address this issue is to allow user to scroll the display up and down the page displayed on the device, in order to allow more information to be accessible to the user at a given time. Yet another limitation of such devices is the limited input/output mechanisms of such devices. Cell phones are limited to a keypad and a few additional control buttons. Hand-held PDA devices have

small keyboards or pen-based input which requires input controls be placed on the screen. Even where a PDA or in some cases a pager has a full keyboard (i.e. the Blackberry™ wireless pager developed by Research In Motion, Waterloo Ontario, Canada), the size of such input devices means such input devices are not as functional as full-size keyboards.

In other types of devices where only a limited input mechanism is available, data organization and function mapping to limited inputs are known. For example, the mapping of letters of the alphabet to keypad numbers to input alphabetic characters into phone memory in, for example, cell phones is well known. Mapping other input functions to a device's limited input keys is known as well.

For example, the Startac® organizer manufactured by Motorola, Inc. is a PDA device which is designed to clip onto a cellular phone and interact with the phone. The organizer contains contact, calendaring and notes information, and because of its size is limited to four input buttons.

Content information in the organizer is organized alphabetically by an alphabetical tag similar to a paper telephone address book, with each entry alphabetized in accordance with its rules of display in a "display name" field. The user may then select individual tabs using the control buttons which identify further levels of granularity in the alphabetization. For example, the opening screen lists a set of tabs, each tab containing three letters (e.g. "ABC," "DEF," etc.) representing the first letter of the last



name of each contact. Selecting "ABC" yields another set of tabs with single letter entries (e.g. "A," "B," "C," etc.) and selecting "A" yields all entries presented with the letter "A." If a number of entries are provided for the letter A which exceeds the 10-line display of the device, the device will further sort entries into a pre-configured number of further levels of granularity, for example all entries between "A" and "AI," "AR" and "AT," etc. The organizer will sort, alphabetize, and granularize each letter of the alphabet depending on the number of contacts beginning with that letter. Selection of different controls occurs through use of one of the six control buttons on the device.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention, roughly described, comprises a method for converting a list of data, each entry in said list having at least one alpha-numeric character, to a format suitable for display and manipulation in a limited display area. The method comprises: sorting said list based on a first of said alpha-numeric characters in each said entry in said list of data; grouping entries into a plurality of sets, each set comprising entries in said list of data having at least a common first character; generating an abbreviated list of said first characters; and linking each entry in said abbreviated list to the corresponding set of entries having said at least common first character.

In one aspect, the sorting can comprise alphabetizing the list based

on the first and any number of sequential characters in each entry in the list. The list can be divided into sets based upon a predetermined maximum number of allowable entries in the list , and the maximum number defined by the availability of input controllers on a device for which the list is intended. In a further aspect, the abbreviated list entries are mapped to input controllers on the device, and additional abbreviated lists or sets of entries having one or more letters in common are displayed responsive to input from the input controller.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be described with respect to the particular embodiments thereof. Other objects, features, and advantages of the invention will become apparent with reference to the specification and drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a wireless device coupling to an Internet view of a WAP gateway.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a network used in accordance with the system of the present invention.

Figure 3 is a graphic illustrating the list reduction and mapping algorithm in a first embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 4 is a graphic illustrating the list reduction and mapping algorithm in a second embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 5 is a flow chart depicting one embodiment of the process flow of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

5           The present invention provides a system and method for presenting long lists of items in a format which is suitable for display and interaction on a web browsing device having a small display and limited input/output capability. In particular, the method is particularly suited to providing long lists of information in a usable format on wireless Internet-enabled cellular  
10           telephones.

          The invention provides particular applicability with respect to alphabetized lists, but it should be recognized that many different types of lists including numerical lists of, for example, a sequence of addresses or alphabetical lists of stock symbols may be processed in accordance with  
15           the method of the present invention.

          Figure 2 shows a wireless client device 10 which may be a personal digital assistant, wireless cellular phone enabled with a micro browser, or other device capable of accessing a wireless network 15 which is coupled to a wireless gateway 20. Within the public Internet 25, a particular  
20           website server 50 is coupled to a WAP server 55 to provide content information to the wireless client 10. In accordance with the invention, the WAP server which is fed content directly from a particular site server 50, includes a series of processes running on the particular format of the

server and implemented by any number of known programming methods to implement the method of the present invention. The WAP server in this embodiment is implemented by a provider or system administrator and implemented for specific content (such as specific web sites) or specific carriers (wireless networks).

For purposes of example, the method of the invention will be presented with respect to an alphabetical list of the fifty (50) United States. Figure 3 shows an abbreviated representation of a list of states 100 having a title "List of States" 102 and a sequential listing of the 50 U.S. states beginning with Alabama and ending with Wisconsin. As noted above, the wireless telephone specification limits the number of bytes of data which can be provided to a wireless phone through the WAP gateway 20, and further limits the display interactivity to approximately nine items, since only nine items can be mapped to a numeric keyboard with digits 1 through 0.

Figure 3 shows an exemplary list such as a list of states 100 having, in this example, 51 entries (50 states from Alabama to Wisconsin, and the title "List of States"). In accordance with the invention, the entries in the list are organized alphabetically, with a separate entry being made for each letter which begins a word so that all entries for that letter are thereby correlated to that letter. In one embodiment, this is done by creating a table as shown by example 200 in Figure 3, wherein each entry for each letter includes all states beginning with that letter: Row "A" includes the

entries Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Row "C" is correlated to the entries California, Colorado, Connecticut, and so on.

Depending on the maximum number of available entries required on the list (nine in the case of an Internet-enabled cellular phone), the list may

5 be granularized by dividing the total number of table entries by the number of available entries, and an abbreviated list 104 arranged for display as a WAP page on a cellular phone. In list 104, because only eight slots are available (one slot, entry 1, is used for a command to "show the list"), twenty-six divides by eight three times with a remainder of two, meaning

10 that most entries (six) can be assigned three table letters, while two of the entries must be assigned four letters. The resulting abbreviated list 104 is shown in Figure 3. In one embodiment of the invention, the choice has been made to map the alphabetical letters to the commonly-used standard letters to which the numerals on the phone are mapped as shown on a

15 standard telephone keypad. However, it should be recognized that any mapping of entries to key pad controllers may be made. In the particular example shown in Figure 3, it should be readily recognized that since there are no entries for some letters, such as "B," "E," "J," etc., hence these entries could be removed and the list shortened. For convention, in the

20 example shown the standardized mapping of letters to the numerals on the keypad on the telephone is utilized.

As further shown in Figure 3, if a user selects number 8 on the keypad, the entries associated with the letters "T," "U," and "V," in this case

the five entries Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia, will be displayed in a second list 106. It should be recognized that the second list 106 has only five entries, substantially fewer than that allowed to be displayed on the nine available entries in a standard keypad. Hence, the complete list can be displayed.

In certain instances, the number of entries mapped to the individual letters in Table 200 will be longer than that available for the nine entries maximum allowed by the standard for a cellular phone. In that case, the method contemplates either providing multiple pages of list entries similar to entry list 106, each list incorporating nine entries, or performing an additional mapping step to subdivide the entries on the mapped list 104 and hence provide further granularity in the selection process. For example, in Figure 4, a mapped list 104 may be used to select entry 6 which provides a list 108 of the letters "M," "N," and "O." There are nineteen states which begin with the letters M, N or O. As a result, selection of the number 6 can be allowed to be subdivided to allow the user to select between states beginning with M, N or O as shown in Figure 4 at 108, and further to select states beginning with the letter O by depressing a 3 on the keypad, thereby resulting in a display of a list entries for letter O of Ohio, Oklahoma and Oregon.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, where lists longer than entries such as the U.S. states are utilized, alphabetization and mapping to a table such as table 200 may occur for more than one letter. For

example, where a long list of entries such as addresses or cities occurs, entries may be subdivided for the letter "T" for all entries between "T" and "Th," "Ti" to "Tp" and "Tq" to "Tz." This multiple mapping granularity can occur for both alpha and numeric lists, and for multiple levels of characters in each entry in the list.

Figure 5 shows a flow chart representing the general method of the present invention. As shown in Figure 5, a user 110 utilizing a wireless Internet device or any other Internet-enabled device, will make an HTTP request to a web server 120 which contains any number of documents having a list of entries. On a WAP-enabled server which is provided by an administrator of the method of the present invention, the list document is returned at step 122 and examined at step 124 to determine whether the input list in the document has a size greater than a predetermined maximum. In the present example where the list is intended to be diverted to user 110 using a wireless Internet-enabled phone, the maximum is nine or multiples of nine such as eighteen, twenty-seven, etc. The maximum can be chosen such that if, for example, the list is eighteen or fewer characters, the list is less than or equal to the allowed maximum and the inquiry to step 124 is "no," such that the list is returned in one or more pages to the user 110.

If the input list is greater than the predetermined maximum, the answer to decision query 124 is "yes," then the list is sorted by a process running on the WAP server to sort the list by the next unsorted letter at

step 126. If the list is simply the list document 122 which is returned as a result of the HTTP request from user 110, the next unsorted letter will be the first unsorted letter (n) in each entry in the list. As discussed with respect to Figure 3, the entries in the list are then mapped by the relationship to the next letter into a table such that each entry is associated with its relationship to the next letter (n+1). In other words, all letters entries beginning with A are correlated to the letter A, all entries with B to the letter B, and so on. At step 130, the table is examined and the number of table entries divided by the maximum number of available input options for the device utilized by user 110. In the case of a WAP-enabled phone, this number is nine, so that the number of entries of the list is divided by nine and the resulting data is used at step 132 to map the table entries to data inputs, in this case the keypad, and the transformed list which has been mapped to the keypad is then returned at step 134 to user 110.

After the user receives the list, the user will generally select one of the mapped items and the method continues at step 136 with a determination of whether the mapped list size (i.e. the number of entries associated with the mapped item) is greater than the predetermined maximum utilized throughout the method of the present invention. If the mapped list size is not greater than the predetermined maximum, the method will simply return a list of the entries associated with the map entry (for example as shown in Figure 3, where the number of mapped entries is simply five).



If the number of entries in the mapped list is greater than the predetermined maximum, a decision may be made to determine whether to sort the next letter in the list. In the alphabetical example of states set forth above, the alphabetization by the second letter is not utilized, but  
5 were the example given by a list of U.S. cities having a population greater than 100,000, the answer to decision step 140 would likely be "yes" over several iterations so that the granularity of the mapping can be substantially increased by returning through process steps 126 to map the second, third, fourth, etc., letters in each entry. If the answer to decision  
10 query 140 is "no" and the next letter in each entry is not to be mapped, a further determination may be made as to whether or not a sub-map of entries will be required. As shown in Figure 4, the sub-map may comprise all entries in a given key mapping returned at step 134. In the example shown in Figure 4, this is letters "M," "N," and "O," which are returned by  
15 depressing the keypad number 6. If no sub-map is required at step 142 (as in the example in Figure 4 where the entry 3 is pressed from page 108), a list of mapped entries is returned at step 146 in one or more pages of all items organized in the table entry for the next letter.

It should be readily recognized that the methodology set forth in  
20 Figure 5 may be implemented by any number of different processing paradigms. In the present example, a WAP server or other separate process server is utilized to implement the present invention. However, it should be recognized that the process need not be implemented by a WAP

server. Moreover, the invention has equal applicability to wireline as well as wireless devices, especially where limited display devices or limited bandwidth networks are used. In addition, the invention finds particular application with respect to devices having limited small display or input capabilities.

It should be further recognized that the mapping capabilities of the present invention are not limited to keypads. For example, the methodology may be tailored to different types of inputs having more expanded or limited input capabilities, such as pagers having a more limited number of buttons, or full keypad wireless pagers having a greater number of input entries.

These and other advantages of the present invention will be readily apparent to one of average skill in the art. All such features and advantages of the invention are intended to be within the scope of the invention as illustrated by the written description and the drawings, and defined by the attached claims.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

- 1        1.     A method for converting a list of data items into an abbreviated list  
2        for transmission through a wireless network, comprising:  
3                alphabetizing the list based on at least a first letter in each data  
4        item; and  
5                generating an abbreviated list having a maximum number of entries,  
6        each entry being an abbreviation of at least one set representing all of said  
7        data items beginning with said at least first letter.

- 1                1.1     The method of claim 1, further comprising:  
2                generating at least a second abbreviated list based on the members  
3        of the set wherein each entry in the abbreviated list is a first letter in said  
4        abbreviated list and represents a second set of all entries in the data list  
5        beginning with one letter.

- 1                1.2     The method of claim 1 wherein said step of alphabetizing  
2        comprises alphabetizing the list based on at least said first letter and a  
3        second letter.

- 1                1.3     The method of claim 1 further including the step of:  
2                mapping each entry of said abbreviated list to a control input in a

3 display device.

1 1.4 The method of claim 1.3 wherein said step of mapping  
2 comprises mapping each entry on said list to a keypad on a telephone.

1 1.5 The method of claim 1 wherein said method includes the  
2 steps of:

3 determining whether the list has a size greater than a  
4 predetermined maximum size; and

5 if said list is greater than said predetermined maximum size,  
6 alphabetizing based on at least a next sequential letter in each said data  
7 item.

1 1.6 The method of claim 1.5 wherein said steps are repeated.

1 1.7 The method of claim 1 wherein said maximum number of  
2 entries is defined by:

3 determining a predetermined maximum number of entries;

4 dividing the number of entries in the abbreviated list by said  
5 predetermined maximum; and

6 generating the list such that each entry in the abbreviated list has  
7 a number of entries equal to the number of entries in the list divided by  
8 said maximum with a remainder of no more than one.

1           1.8    The method of claim 1 wherein said abbreviated list has a  
2   number of entries greater than the number of lines in a display of a device,  
3   and the abbreviated list is divided into at least two pages for display on the  
4   device.

1   2.     A method for presenting a list of alpha-character data, comprising:  
2         alphabetizing the data into at least one set of items containing items  
3         having at least the same first character;  
4         determining whether said alphabetized list exceeds a maximum list  
5         length, and if so, grouping multiple sets together based on said maximum  
6         list length; and  
7         mapping ones of said sets to an input controller.

8   2.1    The method of claim 2, further comprising the step of:  
9         displaying at least one set responsive to a selection of an input  
10        controller for said set.

11   2.2    The method of claim 2 wherein said step of mapping comprises  
12         mapping multiple ones of said sets to one input controller

13

14   2.2.1   The method of claim 2.2 wherein said method further comprises  
15         displaying a list of items beginning with each of said same first characters

16 corresponding to said multiple ones of said sets mapped to said one input  
17 controller.

18 2.2.2 The method of claim 2.2.1 wherein said displaying list of  
19 items comprises said first said same first letters if the items in the set  
20 corresponding to each said characters exceeds said maximum list length.

21 2.2.3 The method of claim 2.2.1 wherein said displaying said list  
22 of items comprises displaying the items in said multiple ones of said sets  
23 mapped to said one input controller if said items totals a number less than  
24 said maximum list length.

1 2.3 The method of claim 2 wherein said step of alphabetizing  
2 comprises alphabetizing the list based on at least said first letter and a  
3 second letter.

1 2.4 The method of claim 2.3 wherein said step of mapping  
2 comprises mapping each entry on said list to a keypad on a telephone.

1 2.5 The method of claim 2 wherein said method includes the  
2 steps of:

3 determining whether the list has a size greater than the  
4 predetermined maximum size; and

5 if said list is greater than said predetermined maximum size,  
6 alphabetizing based on at least a next sequential letter in each said data  
7 item.

1 2.6 The method of claim 2 wherein said abbreviated list has a  
2 number of entries greater than the number of lines in a display of a device,  
3 and the abbreviated list is divided into at least two pages for display on the  
4 device.

1 3. A method for converting a list of data, each entry in said list having  
2 at least one alpha-numeric character, comprising:

3 sorting said list based on a first of said alpha-numeric characters in  
4 each said entry in said list of data;

5 grouping entries into a plurality of sets, each set comprising entries  
6 in said list of data having at least a common first character;

7 generating an abbreviated list of said first characters; and

8 linking each entry in said abbreviated list to the corresponding set  
9 of entries having said at least common first character.

1 3.1 The method of claim 3, further comprising:

2 generating at least a second abbreviated list based on the members  
3 of the set wherein each entry in the second abbreviated list is a first letter  
4 in said abbreviated list and represents a second set of all entries in the

5 data list beginning with one letter.

1 3.2 The method of claim 3 wherein said step of alphabetizing  
2 comprises alphabetizing the list based on at least said first letter each next  
3 sequential letter.

1 3.3 The method of claim 3 further including the step of:  
2 mapping each entry of said abbreviated list to at least one input  
3 controller.

1 3.3.1 The method of claim 3.3 wherein said method further  
2 comprises displaying a list of items beginning with each of said same first  
3 characters corresponding to said multiple ones of said sets mapped to  
4 said one input controller.

1 3.3.2 The method of claim 3.3.1 wherein said displaying list of  
2 items comprises said first said same first letters if the items in the set  
3 corresponding to each said characters exceeds said maximum list length.

4 3.4 The method of claim 3.3 wherein said step of mapping  
5 comprises mapping each entry on said list to a keypad on a telephone.

1 3.5 The method of claim 3 wherein said method includes the



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6

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ABSTRACT

A method for converting a list of data, each entry in said list having at least one alpha-numeric character, to a format suitable for display and manipulation in a limited display area. The method comprises: sorting said list based on a first of said alpha-numeric characters in each said entry in said list of data; grouping entries into a plurality of sets, each set comprising entries in said list of data having at least a common first character; generating an abbreviated list of said first characters; and linking each entry in said abbreviated list to the corresponding set of entries having said at least common first character.

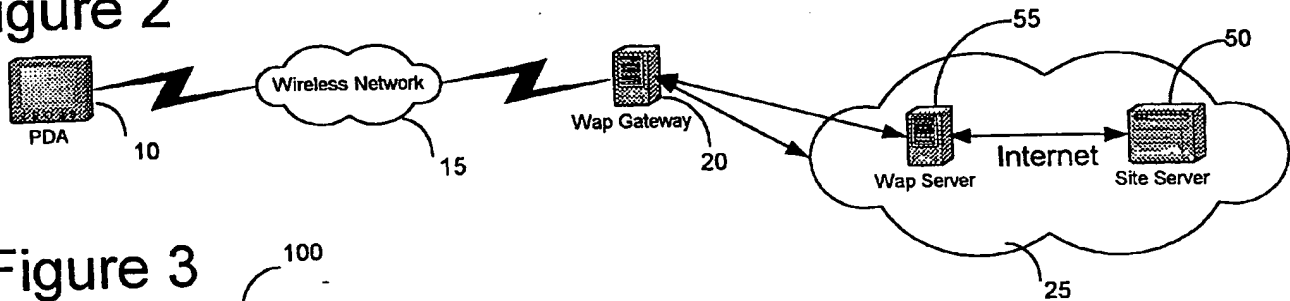
5

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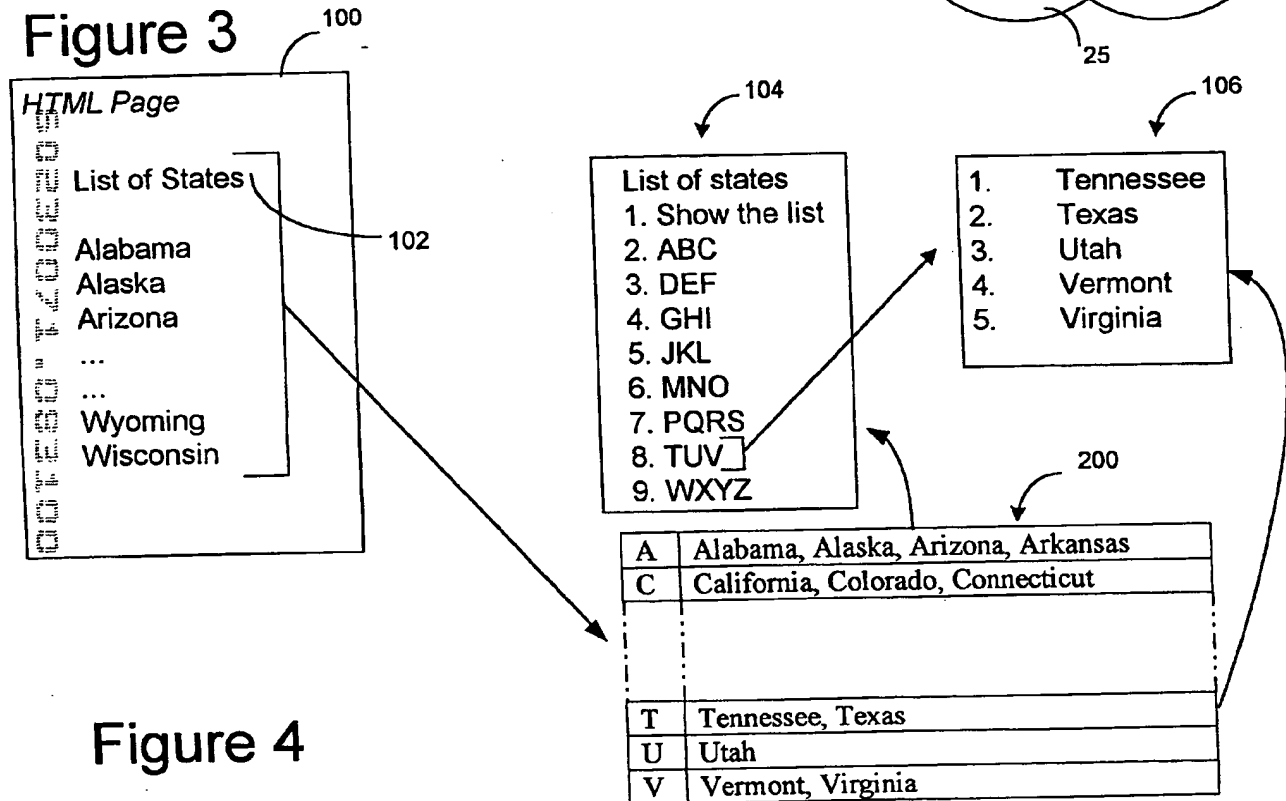
# Figure 1



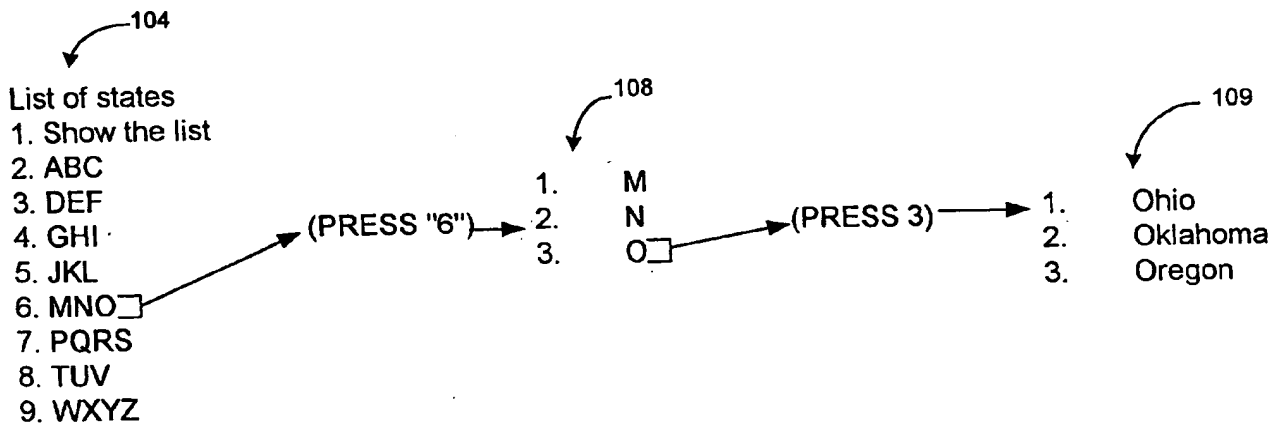
# Figure 2



# Figure 3



# Figure 4



# Figure 5

